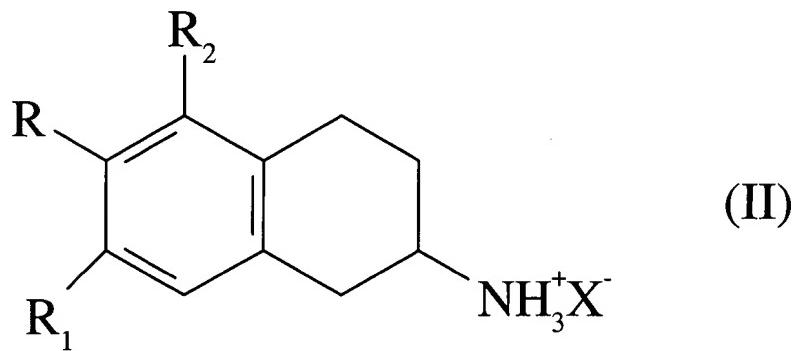


or a pharmacologically acceptable salt of the formula (II)



wherein:

R and R₁ are independently halogen, hydroxy, or C₁-C₄ alkoxy optionally substituted in position ω with a group selected from OH, NH₂ or NR₃R₄, wherein R₃ and R₄ are independently H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted in position ω with groups OH, NH₂, C₁-C₄ alkanoyl, C₁-C₄ alkyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyloxy, amino, or amino-substituted NR₃R₄, where R₃ and R₄ have the above meanings,

R₂ is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy or methoxy,

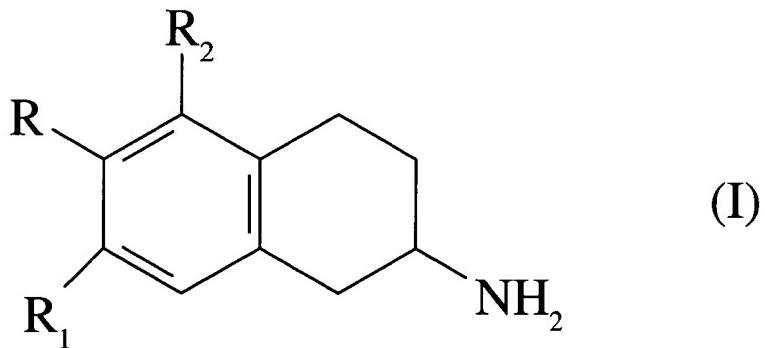
with the proviso that the 2-aminotetraline excludes (a) R=R₁=CH₃O or OH, R₂=H,

(b) R=F, R₁=CH₃O or OH, R₂=H, (c) R₁=-OCH₃, R=CH₃ and R₂=H, or (d)

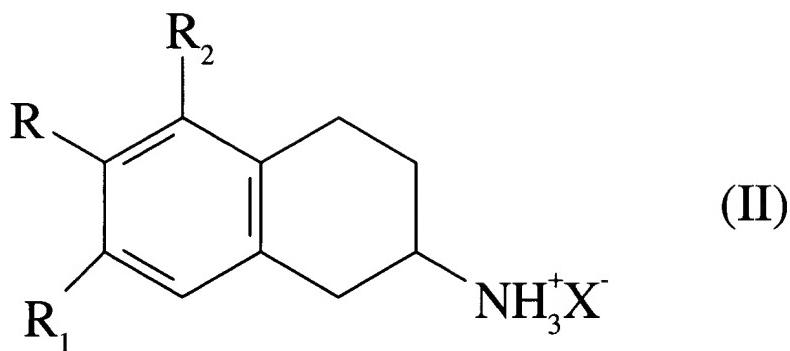
R=R₁=R₂=CH₃O,

and X⁻ is the monovalent anion of a pharmacologically acceptable acid.

9. A method of preventing or treating septic shock comprising administering to a patient in need of same an effective amount of a 2-aminotetraline of the formula (I)



or a pharmacologically acceptable salt of the formula (II)



wherein:

R and R₁ are independently halogen, hydroxy, or C₁-C₄ alkoxy optionally substituted in position ω with a group selected from OH, NH₂ or NR₃R₄, wherein R₃ and R₄ are independently H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted in position ω with groups OH, NH₂, C₁-C₄ alkanoyl, C₁-C₄ alkyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyloxy, amino, or amino-substituted NR₃R₄, where R₃ and R₄ have the above meanings,

R₂ is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy or methoxy,

with the proviso that the 2-aminotetraline excludes (a) R=R₁=CH₃O or OH, R₂=H,

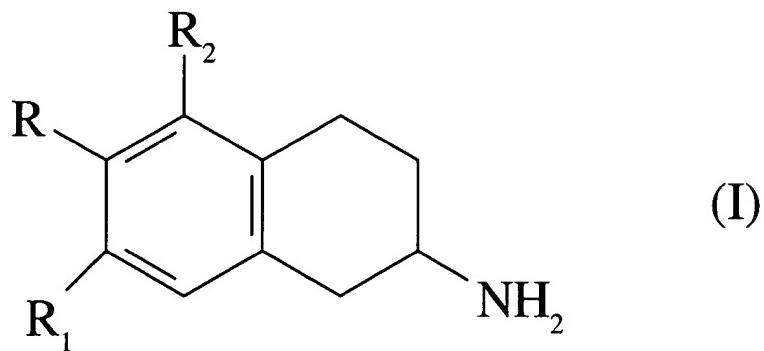
(b) R=F, R₁=CH₃O or OH, R₂=H, (c) R₁=-OCH₃, R=CH₃ and R₂=H, or (d)

R=R₁=R₂=CH₃O, and

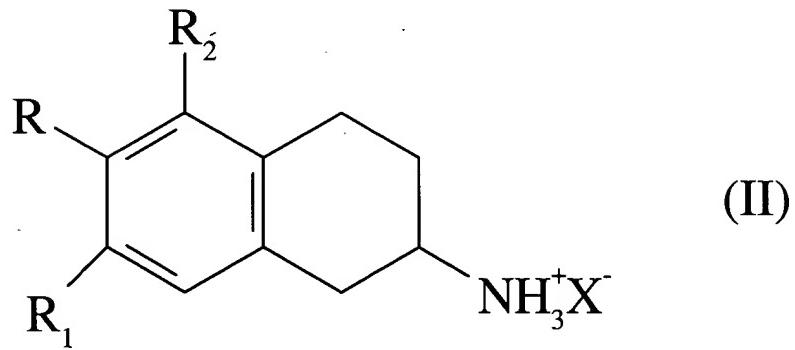
X⁻ is the monovalent anion of a pharmacologically acceptable acid.

10. A method of treating rheumatoid arthritis, pancreatitis, inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, glomerulonephritis or encephalomyelitis,

comprising administering to a patient in need of same an effective amount of 2-aminotetraline of the formula (I)



or a pharmacologically acceptable salt of the formula (II)



wherein:

R and R₁ are independently halogen, hydroxy, or C₁-C₄ alkoxy optionally substituted in position ω with a group selected from OH, NH₂ or NR₃R₄, wherein R₃ and R₄ are independently H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted in position ω with

groups OH, NH₂, C₁-C₄ alkanoyl, C₁-C₄ alkyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyloxy, amino, or amino-substituted NR₃R₄, where R₃ and R₄ have the above meanings,

R₂ is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy or methoxy,

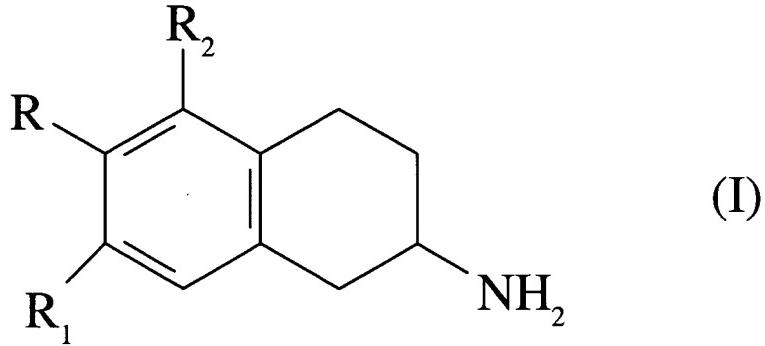
with the proviso that the 2-aminotetraline excludes (a) R=R₁=CH₃O or OH, R₂=H,

(b) R=F, R₁=CH₃O or OH, R₂=H, (c) R₁=-OCH₃, R=CH₃ and R₂=H, or (d)

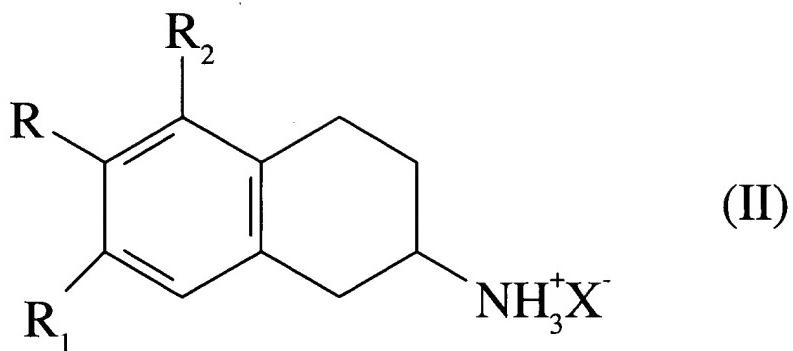
R=R₁=R₂=CH₃O,

and X⁻ is the monovalent anion of a pharmacologically acceptable acid.

11. A method of treating an inflammatory and/or autoimmune pathology induced by inflammatory cytokines, which method comprises administering to a patient in need of same an effective amount of a compound of the formula (I)



or a pharmacologically acceptable salt of the formula (II)



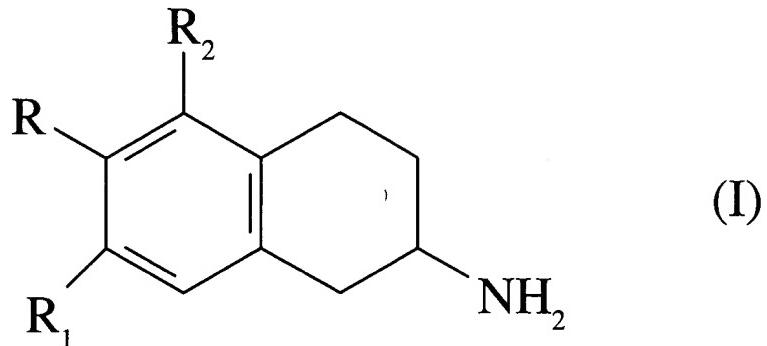
wherein:

R and R₁ are independently halogen, hydroxy, or C₁-C₄ alkoxy optionally substituted in position ω with a group selected from OH, NH₂ or NR₃R₄, wherein R₃ and R₄ are independently H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted in position ω with groups OH, NH₂, C₁-C₄ alkanoyl, C₁-C₄ alkyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyloxy, amino, or amino-substituted NR₃R₄, where R₃ and R₄ have the above meanings,

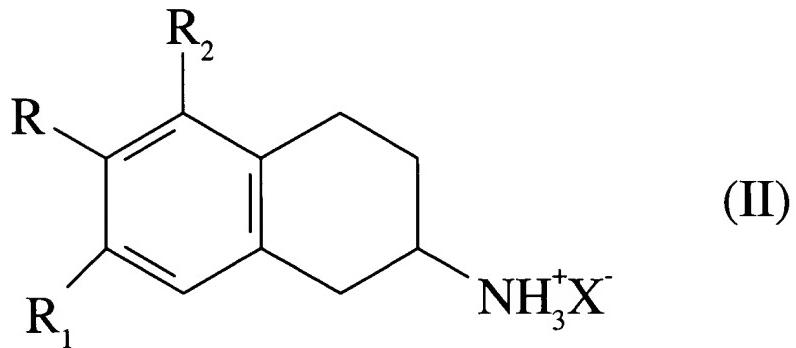
R₂ is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy or methoxy, and

X⁻ is the monovalent anion of a pharmacologically acceptable acid.

12. A method of preventing or treating septic shock comprising administering to a patient in need of same an effective amount of a compound of the formula (I)



or a pharmacologically acceptable salt of the formula (II)



wherein:

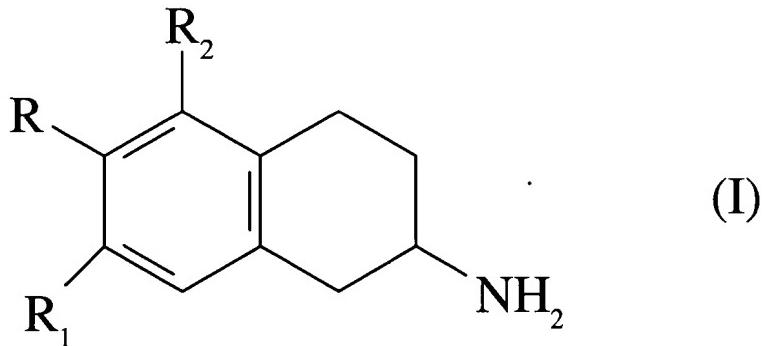
R and R_1 are independently halogen, hydroxy, or C_1-C_4 alkoxy optionally substituted in position ω with a group selected from OH , NH_2 or NR_3R_4 , wherein R_3 and

R₄ are independently H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted in position ω with groups OH, NH₂, C₁-C₄ alkanoyl, C₁-C₄ alkyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyloxy, amino, an amino-substituted NR₃R₄, where R₃ and R₄ have the above meanings,

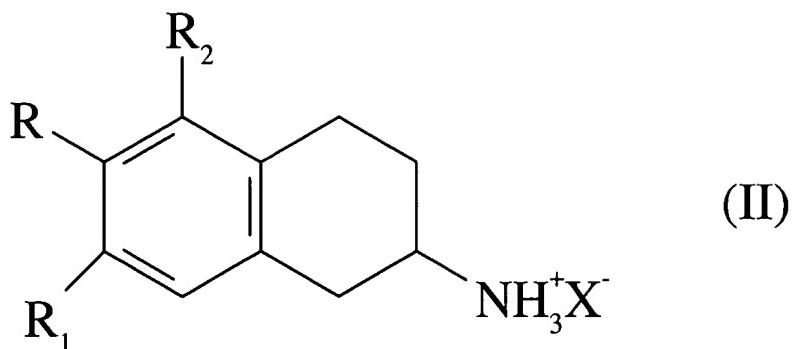
R₂ is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy or methoxy, and

X⁻ is the monovalent anion of a pharmacologically acceptable acid,
provided that the compound where R=F, R₁=-CH₃O and R₂=H is excluded.

13. A method of treating rheumatoid arthritis, pancreatitis, inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, glomerulonephritis or encephalomyelitis, comprising administering to a patient in need of same an effective amount of a compound of the formula (I)



or a pharmacologically acceptable salt of the formula (II)



wherein:

R and R₁ are independently halogen, hydroxy, or C₁-C₄ alkoxy optionally substituted in position ω with a group selected from OH, NH₂ or NR₃R₄, wherein R₃ and R₄ are independently H, C₁-C₄ alkyl, unsubstituted or substituted in position ω with groups OH, NH₂, C₁-C₄ alkanoyl, C₁-C₄ alkyl, carbamoyl, carbamoyloxy, amino, or amino-substituted NR₃R₄, where R₃ and R₄ have the above meanings,

R₂ is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy or methoxy, and

X⁻ is the monovalent anion of a pharmacologically acceptable acid.

14. A method of treating an inflammatory and/or autoimmune pathology induced by inflammatory cytokines, which method comprises administering to a patient in need of same an effective amount of a compound selected from the group consisting of:

S(-)-2-amino-6-fluoro-7-hydroxytetraline hydrochloride;

R(+)-2-amino-6-fluoro-7-hydroxytetraline hydrochloride;

(R,S)-2-amino-5,6-difluoro-7-methoxytetraline hydrochloride;

(R,S)-2-amino-6-fluoro-7-methyltetraline hydrochloride;

(R,S)-2-amino-7-fluoro-6-hydroxytetraline hydrochloride;

(R,S)-7-acetyl-2-amino-6-methyltetraline hydrochloride; and

(R,S)-2-amino-7-fluoro-6-methoxytetraline hydrochloride.

15. A method of preventing or treating septic shock comprising administering to a patient in need of same an effective amount of a compound selected from the group consisting of:

S(-)-2-amino-6-fluoro-7-hydroxytetraline hydrochloride;

R(+)-2-amino-6-fluoro-7-hydroxytetraline hydrochloride;

(R,S)-2-amino-5,6-difluoro-7-methoxytetraline hydrochloride;

(R,S)-2-amino-6-fluoro-7-methyltetraline hydrochloride;

(R,S)-2-amino-7-fluoro-6-hydroxytetraline hydrochloride;

(R,S)-7-acetyl-2-amino-6-methyltetraline hydrochloride; and

(R,S)-2-amino-7-fluoro-6-methoxytetraline hydrochloride.

16. A method of treating rheumatoid arthritis, pancreatitis, inflammatory bowel disease, systemic lupus erythematosus, glomerulonephritis or encephalomyelitis, comprising administering to a patient in need of same an effective amount of a compound selected from the group consisting of:

S(-)-2-amino-6-fluoro-7-hydroxytetraline hydrochloride;

R(+)-2-amino-6-fluoro-7-hydroxytetraline hydrochloride;

(R,S)-2-amino-5,6-difluoro-7-methoxytetraline hydrochloride;

(R,S)-2-amino-6-fluoro-7-methyltetraline hydrochloride;